

MEXICO'S PEACE OUTLOOK GROWS LESS HOPEFUL; CARRANZA BALKS

Ousting of Guatemalan Minister by Carranza Regarded as Indication of First Chief's Hostility.

LANSING CONFERS WITH SECRETARY M'ADOO

Latin-American Diplomat to Meet With Washington Officials in New York, Probably Wednesday.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Aug. 8.—The Pan-American conference which was opened last week to devise a plan for restoring government in Mexico, probably will be resumed in New York City next Wednesday.

Secretary Lansing made this announcement tonight upon his return from New York, where he conferred with Secretary McAdoo early in the day. Mexican affairs and the restoration of government in Mexico were the subjects of the conference.

Purpose of Conference.
"We talked of the Mexican situation," said Secretary Lansing, "but we did not consider any financial plan for supporting a Mexican government. The principal purpose of my visit to New York was to talk with Mr. McAdoo concerning financial arrangements for the Pan-American financial conference to be held at Buenos Aires in September. There is considerable preliminary work to be done in connection with that."

Asked when the Mexican peace conference, which recessed here Friday night, would be resumed, Mr. Lansing said:

"It will be resumed early this week, probably on Wednesday in New York."

Outlook Not Hopeful.
Administration officials who were inclined yesterday to believe that a peace pact between Mexican factions might soon result, independent of the appeal to the military leaders, which will go forward from Pan-American nations, were not so sanguine today.

Reports from Mexico City that Dr. Juan J. Ortega, the Guatemalan minister there, had been given his passport by General Carranza, and ordered to leave the country within twenty-four hours were responsible for this change of mind. Inasmuch as Guatemala is represented in the Latin-American conference, Carranza's drastic action is regarded here as indicating a disposition of unfriendliness toward the conference.

Hampered at Mexico City.
Ortega's forced departure from Mexico, together with the departure of Mr. Cordova, the Guatemalan minister at Mexico City, will leave in the Mexican cabinet no diplomatic representatives of any of the seven nations participating in the Mexican conference.

It is said here by those not keen on good terms with General Carranza for some time. It also has been learned that Carranza's agents in Washington have been appealing to the Guatemalan minister here, Mr. Mendez, urging him to support Carranza in the joint deliberations now being held. Their appeals, it is declared, have not been successful.

Cordova Comes to U. S.
Minister Cordova, who has been in charge of American affairs at Mexico City since the withdrawal of General Carranza, is coming to the United States and will leave for Vera Cruz Tuesday morning. He has been in communication with Secretary McAdoo and one of the Mexican ministers. He will go to Long Branch, N. J., to see Mr. D. G. Davis as soon as he reaches this country.

It has been suggested that Cordova's information regarding Carranza's attitude toward the United States will be of great value in their consideration of plans for settling Mexico's troubles.

State department officials called American Consul Canada at Vera Cruz today, instructing him to receive Mr. Cordova and extend him the courtesies of the government. Dispatches were sent also informing him of the reported action of General Carranza in giving Minister Ortega his passport.

The Guatemalan minister here had sent an inquiry to Mexico City but had received no reply tonight.

Correspondent in Trouble.
Inquiries were sent to Vera Cruz by the state department also regarding a report to the Carranza agents here that W. H. Francis, a newspaper correspondent and British subject, had been arrested there charged with selling "unauthorized and false information to the foreign press."

The Vera Cruz report said that "another correspondent guilty of the same offense and fearing prosecution, had taken refuge in the United States consulate." Consulate Canada and Sullivan have been asked to investigate this case also.

With regard to General Carranza's suggestion in the brief filed for him yesterday with the state department, that his representatives would confer "with any element" in Mexico for the welfare of the country, there have been no developments reported. It is known that the suggestion was originally made by General Villa, now at Juarez, but no response from Villa has been received by his Washington agents. General Villa, it is reported here, is anxious to see Major General

High L. Scott, chief of staff, who is now en route to the border.

Relieves Hungry People.
Jesús Arana, Carranza's minister of foreign relations, called today from Vera Cruz regarding conditions in Mexico City. A report from the capital, he said, announced the opening of the railway southwest of Toluca for the purpose of bringing in large quantities of provisions purchased by Carranza in the state of Michoacan. The message added:

"The Zapatista remnants are still being pursued by General Coss' forces to the southwest. In Mexico City a large number of stations have been opened under government direction, and food continues to be sold at less than cost. The postoffice was opened Saturday. Saturday afternoon the diplomatic corps paid a visit of courtesy to General Public Gonzalez."

Ministerial trains are now arriving from Mexico City loaded with foodstuffs. The arrival of the past twenty-four hours include 5,700 tons of corn, 2,700 tons of flour and twenty-seven carloads of beef cattle with vast quantities of other supplies.

The constitutionalist government has sent from Vera Cruz \$2,000,000 in small treasury notes and is dispatching \$4,000,000 more to relieve the embarrassment caused by the monetary situation.

VILLA AND SCOTT TO MEET THIS AFTERNOON

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 8.—General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, leaving a state department commission to the Villa government, is due to arrive here at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Conferees between General Scott, George C. Carothers, special agent of the state department, and General Francisco Villa are to be arranged later in the day.

Pending his arrival with what is believed to be a representative of the subject of peace on the plan of the Pan-American conference, the Villa government has stayed the actual taking over of foreign merchandise at Chihuahua City. The imports, sold in the warehouse and freight yards at Juarez that have been routed south to the Villa government, it is said, would be held there for further orders.

Representatives of governments whose nationals are affected by confiscation have been advised that only those proven guilty of extortion would lose their goods.

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A party of fourteen arrived today from Dolores, Chihuahua. General Raoul Madero, commander of a division of the Villa forces and a member of the family of the late President Francisco Madero, issued a statement tonight on the peace plan of the Pan-American conference. After prefacing with a declaration that the subject matter was his personal views, of Carranza's policy, or significance, General Madero said:

"The present diplomatic situation appears to me as exceedingly well developed from the standpoint of international relations of the United States with Latin America."

It is more desired by the Mexican people than the re-establishment of peace and stable government, but the pride of a sovereign people naturally demands that if an obstacle must come from an outside source, it must be accomplished.

(Continued on Page Three.)

TURKS LOSE AND RETAKE GROUND ON GALLI POLI

Report From Constantinople Admits Successful Attacks by Allies, but Claims Trenches Were Regained.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Amsterdam, Aug. 8.—(Via London, 2:10 p. m.)—A land and sea attack on the Turkish positions on Gallipoli peninsula is announced in an official communication issued at Constantinople, as received here today.

Turkish war office admits the loss of the Gallipoli peninsula in another official communication. The Turkish captured trenches. The text of the report whose date of issue is not given, follows:

"Yesterday evening on the Dardanelles front in the region of Ari Burnin our left wing captured enemy trenches and prevented him from bringing up reinforcements."

In the afternoon, the enemy after artillery preparation from land and sea advanced and made a number of trench attacks on our left wing positions, capturing a portion of them. Toward evening, we recaptured most of the lost ground."

"Near Suddul Bahr, we repulsed the enemy, who attacked on our right wing south of Saffader, after preparation by artillery and infantry fire, and we stopped a second attack. In the evening, we recaptured the positions held by the enemy."

"In the Caucasus we continue a vigorous pursuit of the enemy on our right wing. The enemy evacuated his positions near Alashgerik and retreated to Karsadagete."

S. P. Bridge Destroyed.
El Paso, Tex., Aug. 8.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed a bridge on the Southern Pacific railroad at Watkins, Tex., 250 miles east of here yesterday, delaying traffic for thirty hours. The scene of the fire is not far from the Mexican border and railroad officials are investigating the report that bandits from across the border were responsible for the blaze.

COUNT OKUMA IS TO CONTINUE AS HEAD OF JAPAN'S NEW MINISTRY

Angered by Charges of Bribery, Premier and Associates Tender Resignations; but Emperor's Will Prevails.

TWO PORTFOLIOS NOT YET AGREED UPON

Aggressive Policy Said to Be Determined Upon by Government; Politics Plays Important Part.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Tokyo, Aug. 8.—Premier Count Okuma virtually has decided at the special request of the emperor to remain in office, and has arranged the following cabinet:

Premier, Count Okuma.
Minister of foreign affairs, Count Shikanohe Okuma.

Minister of finance, Tokutomi Takekuni.
Minister of marine, Vice Admiral Tomomuro Kato.

Minister of war, Lieut. Gen. Ichinoseki Oka.
Minister of justice, Yukio Ozaki.

Minister of communications, Katsunori Minoura, or Viscount Masahata Senoku.
Minister of commerce and agriculture, Hirokuma Kono.

Minister of education, S. Takata.
Minister of the interior, Kitakura Tokuji.

The assumption by Count Okuma of the foreign ministry, following the resignation of Takaki Kato to retain that portfolio, is to be temporary, pending the selection of a permanent minister.

It became known last night that the emperor had requested Premier Okuma to remain in office and that the premier had agreed provisionally to do so. His acceptance was contingent upon the construction of a cabinet acceptable to him, and today announcement was made of his arrangement of the new cabinet.

The association of Okuma supporters has sent circulars throughout the country, urging that support be accorded Premier Okuma on the ground of his desire to make Japan a nation of foremost rank capable of competing with the most powerful countries.

"The cabinet," the circulars say, "because the allegations of election bribery created a situation repugnant to one of his lofty principles, but nevertheless he was unwilling to be a cause of concern to the emperor who had asked him to remain in office."

Notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear on Count Okuma to retain his place, differences of opinion have sprung up among his supporters. "The leaders of the cabinet," the circulars say, "are of the opinion that the cabinet acceptable to him, and today announcement was made of his arrangement of the new cabinet."

The appointments for the war, justice and commerce portfolios are not known in the cabinet, which resigned on July 26 in consequence of charges of election irregularities affecting members of the government. Vice Admiral Kato, named for minister of marine, was Admiral Togo's chief of staff in the battle of the Sea of Japan and last year was appointed commander-in-chief of the first Japanese squadron.

M. Taketomi, selected for minister of finance, was minister of communications in the retired cabinet, and M. Ichiki, named as minister of the interior, was minister of education. M. Minoura, whose name is mentioned for minister of communications, has held several public offices and is editor of the Hochi Shimbun.

Samuel Simokita, alternative choice for this place, is a member of the house of peers and a manufacturer and formerly was secretary of the home office. M. Takata, assigned minister of education, is dean of Waseda university and a member of the higher educational council.

LAWSON'S CONVICTION DENOUNCED BY LABOR

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Philadelphia, Aug. 8.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Arthur Hays Sulzberger, editor of the New York Times, today denounced the conviction of John R. Lawson, the Colorado strike leader, of first degree murder.

Resolutions denouncing the conviction of Lawson for the murder of a coal miner "for their flagrant domination of the government and courts in various parts of Colorado" and demanding "the removal from the bench of Judge Granby Hillyer" were introduced by the Rev. Samuel Zann, pastor of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and adopted.

Other speakers were William Green, general secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

GERMANS THROW HEAVY SHELLS AT HYDROPLANE

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(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Paris, Aug. 8.—(10:45 p. m.)—A note made public by the war office tonight said:

"The Germans endeavored today to destroy our hydroplanes by means of heavy shells, two allied hydroplanes shot were among the speakers at a mass meeting held tonight on the city hall plaza to protest against the conviction of John R. Lawson, the Colorado strike leader, of first degree murder."

GERMANY READY IN 1914 TO GRAB OIL AND COPPER LANDS IN MEXICO

Would Have Used Outrages Against Teutons in Southern Republic as Excuse for Invasion and Occupation.

KAISER'S GAME BLOCKED BY GREAT BRITAIN

President Wilson, When Warned, Hurried Marines to Vera Cruz; Held Port Until European War Began.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)
Washington, Aug. 8.—The story has come to Washington that in the spring of 1914, or several months before the European war broke out, Germany, at the end of her patience over the maltreatment of her subjects in Mexico, contemplated an armed invasion of that country.

Her purpose, it is said, was not only to afford protection to her subjects doing business in Mexico, but also to seize valuable mining properties, including copper, from which she might supply her armament plants with metal.

Repeated offenses against the subjects of Germany, as of other European nations, have been committed by the Mexicans, and the Kaiser could have found a dozen plausible excuses for backing his protest with something more than words, even had the United States government not stood squarely by and permitted the outrage.

Germany had not then been slain by a Serbian bullet, and had this alleged scheme been attempted by Germany, far-reaching consequences might have followed. France, it is asserted, was sympathetic with the German plan.

Grey's Secretary Told President.
The authority for this story is a man representing some of the greatest commercial interests in Mexico. He told the story to an American at a country house near London and at the request of the American, put the facts into writing.

According to this gentleman, the German project was foiled by England. Mr. Vohler, one of the secretaries of Sir Edward Grey, came to the United States and, it will be recalled, had an interview at the White House with President Wilson, the details of which have been given to the public. Shortly afterwards a United States fleet and American troops were ordered to Vera Cruz and they remained there doing nothing until the European war was well under way, when they were withdrawn for no other reason than that.

As stated, the details of the talk of the British secretary with the president never have been made public, neither has an official explanation been made of the peculiar reference to "matters of an altogether delicate and confidential character." In the Panama talks, however, of President Wilson, in consideration of which the president asked the passage of the talks repeated here.

It may be remarked in passing that the gentleman here referred to is the same who told of certain important negotiations between the Japanese and Russian governments, the news of which was leaked to the press by the then secretary of state, W. J. Bryan.

Summary of War News of Yesterday

The Germans are continuing their drive against the Russians in Poland and the Baltic provinces, but the Russians nearly everywhere are still giving them a hard fight.

On several sectors the Russian assertion that the Teutons have been held or driven back, and that at one place "some hundreds of prisoners" were captured, and that the Russian forces have been dislodged from positions between the Bzina, Ekau and Aa rivers.

Berlin makes no reference to the fighting around Riga, and concerning that city the Russian war office reports that the Teutons' right wing is still fighting.

The German war office, however, reports that at Szegez, near Novosibirsk, the Russian forces have been captured, that Szegez, north of the fortress, has been occupied and that advances have been made between the Narew and the Bug.

The Germans are said to have crossed the east bank of the Vistula near Warsaw, which would put them into closer touch with the garrison of the Polish capital that has fallen back on Praga, while between the Vistula and the Bug the Russian forces are reported to be retreating and eastward under the pressure of Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces.

Speculation still is rife as to whether the Grand Duke Nicholas will be able to bring his army intact to his newly chosen line of defense.

Considerable fighting is in progress on the western line in France and Belgium and on the Austro-Italian frontier and the Gallipoli peninsula. Paris has received reports that the German forces have been captured, that Szegez, north of the fortress, has been occupied and that advances have been made between the Narew and the Bug.

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GREAT BRITAIN SITUATED MUCH AS U. S. WOULD BE IN CASE OF WAR

M'Cormick Calls Attention to Points of Striking Similarity in Lack of Preparedness of Two Countries.

LIBERAL PARTY STINGY IN GIVING TO ARMY

Hereditary Opposition to Large Military Organization Responsible for Parsimonious Policy of Government.

(BY ROBERT R. MCCORMICK, Copyright 1915 By The Chicago Tribune.)
London, July 9.—The situation in which Great Britain finds itself in this great war is so similar to that in which it would place America that a study of it is of special interest.

To be sure the difficulties under which Great Britain is laboring are not as great as ours would be, and she has the use and protection of her extraordinary navy, which we, in these circumstances, would not have. However, the points of similarity are many and striking.

War came upon England under a Liberal government. This government had been in power seven years. It stood for all that is best in our progress and in the liberal side of our democratic polity.

It passed a home rule bill for Ireland. It had brought to the front religious equality in Wales. It passed a series of measures for the subdividing of the national debt. It stood at the very front in its championship for the benefit of workmen. It found means for increasing revenue by taxing those best able to pay. It was to be sure, not free from the taint of those who believe in individualism and progress to be the same thing, but it was able to retain the support of this element without seriously yielding to its demands. To its permanent credit, it maintained the supremacy of the national fleet. It thought necessary, however, to neglect the army in many essential details in order to provide funds for its altruistic purposes.

Artillery Arm Weak.
Parsimony was especially shown toward the artillery arm, in the battery organization adopted, and in the guns themselves. The field pieces in the French 75s, which could have been obtained by paying the cost of replacement, the field howitzers were inferior in shooting, but more damning to the makers of the budget was a lack of high power field glasses and range finders.

Germany, backed by aristocracy, was responsible for such small pay to officers that only men with some independent means could afford to be officers, and hence from these was required less technical skill than demanded of officers in the continental countries.

The British army recognized its own weakness, and for years had preached reorganization upon the Prussian system.

The present government must face the fact that it did not even stand neutral in this contest, but led the opposition to the reform. War found the English regular army at home only 100,000 strong. It found territorial troops, second-line troops, and organized regiments which, however, could not be called into foreign war without their consent.

Patriotism Shown.
However, the usual reader must be reminded that the British army, in the past, had been a model of efficiency. The British army, in the past, had been a model of efficiency.

The English army was not divided into a number of small army posts, in order to furnish "pie" to as many commanders as possible, but was kept in units, so battle tactics could be learned.

With all Europe organized in comprehensive fashion, the reason for Great Britain's backwardness is to be found in the hereditary opposition to the standing army, which incidentally, we inherited along with other English customs, in a false sense of security behind the barrier of the channel, and in a sense of racial superiority and self-content, which will be referred to later, and influential in the great war, in recent years, a group which found mental and sensual pleasure, as well as financial and political profit, in preaching a propaganda of national atrophy.

Shortly before the war broke out came the army crisis over home rule. Sir Edward Carson organized a military force to resist his endorsement. When the government began military preparations, it was the army, backed by Field Marshal Sir John French, who assigned the position of chief of staff, other officers resigned their commissions.

The secretary of war tried to find a middle ground, between the home rule people and the army, failed, and resigned his portfolio.

The radical party, which saw no farther than the seashore, demanded the instant dismissal of the army and the "immediate" organization of a democratic force to coerce Ulster.

Prime Minister's Responsibility.
The prime minister is the keystone of the arch of the British parliamentary system. Upon him devolves the responsibility of preserving the structure from tumbling to the ground.

It must be said of Mr. Herbert Asquith that under these terrible times he has held together the most antagonistic of forces present in a government. Following the attitude which has allowed England to exist as a democracy for centuries in a continent of autocracies, he put nation before

party and retained his army, his personal and political enemies.

In addition to his other cares he took on the ministry of war. A more painful course would have destroyed his country.

Then the crash came. Nothing was further from the minds of Britishers than war. Why the country was at all prepared demands a word of explanation to Americans.

The members of the English cabinet, even more than the American, are selected for their political strength rather than special fitness. But the members since selected, the portfolios are divided with the idea of giving in each member the work for which he is best fitted, instead of giving the offices in order of their dignity to the cabinet members, as in the order of their political importance, as with us. Not the most important politician but the politician most informed on foreign affairs is made minister of foreign affairs. That member of the cabinet most capable of assisting the navy is made secretary of the navy. (I purposely use the American phrase.)

Thus, while Sir Edward Grey is a less fitted man than Mr. Bryan, he is a more efficient minister of foreign affairs, and, while Mr. Churchill, if tried by a hundred tests, might show less all around ability than Mr. Daniels, he, in contrast to the latter, added to instead of detracted from the work of the naval experts under him.

Also, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Winston Churchill put the duties of their offices above politics.

Beginning of War.
When all British eyes were on the crisis in Ireland, Sir Edward Grey, a politician, was watching the hand sized cloud over Belgium.

Churchill, still more a politician, but a patriot, benefiting by the domestic excitement, held the great fleet mobilized, ready for the rupture. He even had the courage and patriotism to order, without sanction of parliament, the supplies that would be necessary for the beginning of war.

It is not necessary to point out that in neither our foreign or naval branch have we been so manned as to take the steps which were taken by the British ministers that saved their nation.

The first military preparations were splendid. Lord Kitchener, the most widely known British general, was made secretary of war. Sir John French, considered the greatest British tactical genius, was given command of the active forces, although he was a politician, was watching the hand sized cloud over Belgium.

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